Another Great Actor Has Been Made. Colonel Sharkey Will Now Take to the Stage

CROSS' STORY

CONFESSION THAT HE LEFT MADE PI O E ESTERDAY.

TION SINCE.

OTHER OFFICERS EXONERATED

MR. CROSS TELLS HOW HE DECEIV-ED MR. MARTINDALE,

Made False Reports to Comptroller-Confession Very Brief and Does Not Go Into Detnils-Was Addressed to Martindale-Left With Mrs. Cross.

EMPORIA, KAS., Nov. 22 .- (Special.) Today, at 4 o'clock, William Martindale, vice president of the defunct First National bank, assembled a number of newspaper men and his friends at his residence and gave out the following letter, which was read from the original that seems to be in Mr. Cross' handwriting:

"Emporia, Kas., May 12, 1898, 12 m.-I desire to state the misfortunes of myself and the bank have been caused through my faults and errors. I inherited a large debt, which I endeavored to meet by going into other schemes, which have all been practical failures and only got me deeper into the mire. As to the bank matters, I desire to say that I have carefully laid plans to deceive both the board of directors, the cashier and employes. Mr. Martindale will now learn for the first time how I have carefully deceived him, principally by way of substituted paper, of which he has no knowledge. The reports and letters written the comptroller have been by me misrepresented to the board, they having signed on the last page and I having sent other letters than the ones read to them, changing everyone but the last sheet.

"I have had a hard luck story most of my lifetime, the only pleasant feature being that of my present wife, who has been a good and true woman.

"Mr. Davis, our cashier, has never made an improper entry on the books and knows nothing of this whole miserable business. "Death I do not fear; it is preferable to the agony of the past year.

"I know of nothing further to add, except as to Mr. Martindale. This is a terrible thing for him. He has trusted me without reserve. I have given him a bill of sale of all my personal property. "C. S. CROSS."

The envelope was addressed "William Martindale, Emporia, Kas." and below this was written:

"To be delivered to William Martindale by Mrs. Cross unopened and unmentioned to anyone. This is the one I mentioned in the one sent through the mail."

Mr. Martindale stated to the gentlemen present that this letter was found by Mrs Cross in the box containing her personal papers, at her home the night after the tragedy at Eunny Slope. She immediately telephoned to Mr. Martindale, and he received the letter according to the instructions on the envelope, "unopened and unmentioned to anyone." He has held it in his possession ever since.

His attorneys, Judge Kellogg and Mr. Hook, of Leavenworth, came in after the letter was read. Mr. Cross had evidently carried the letter a long time, as the en velope was very much worn, and had placed it in his wife's box the day of the tragedy, on the same day mailing a letter telling of its whereabouts. The letter was dated May 12, four days after the first inspection by Mr. Jobes, who came here about May 9. Mr. Stansbury, the examiner preceding Mr. Jobes, had evidently never looked behind the curtain, and when Mr. Jobes detected the irregularities of the bank Mr. Cross realized, for the first time, what he had done and, seeing no way clear, wrote the letter and determined, if the worst came, to give it to Mr. Martindale and take his own life. The letter, however, does not seem to lessen the oldtime feeling of good will toward Cross, Many people are inclined to doubt its authenticity, and it is suggested that it would he impossible for a man even as capable as Cross to falsify the books and commit other irregularities without the knowledge of other officials of the bank, who were closely connected with the business. It is certain that a good part of Mr. Cross' statement is trie, that he did substitute letters and reports. He would have one letter written by the stenographer at the bank and it is supposed that the one substituted was written by his private clerk. Mr. Jobes declines to make any statement regarding either the bank or the letter, other than has been sent out from Wash-

Would Escape a Judgment.

TOPEKA, Nov. 22.—(Special.) William Urgle, of Wetmore, Nemaha county, to-H. Urgle, of Wetmore, Nemaha county, to-day tied an application in bankruptcy in the deral court. His only indebtedness is a adament held against him by C. P. Scotes & Co., of Burlington, Ia., in the sum of \$2,681. He has no property of any

Venezuela to Have an Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The state de-partment has been informed that a nation-al exposition of works of art and of nat-ural agricultural and manufactured prod-ucts will be held at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, beginning January 1, 1999, and citasing April 2, following. citeing April 2, following.

New York Lawyer Sees the Pope. ROME, Nov. 22.-Amsa Thornton, a lawence with the pope to-day. Later Mr. Thornton said the prelate was in excellent health and spirits and discussed with the

keenest interest in the current political

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION. Three Amendments to Missouri Con-

stitution to Be Recommended to Assembly. ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 22.-The Missouri

good roads convention got to work to-day, but most of the time was devoted to speeches on the proposed work. The con-vention resolved to recommend that the general assembly submit three amendments o the constitution, all tending to increase the taxing power for road improvement purposes and ask the legislature to pass : law providing for a state highway commis

sion.

President Moore delivered his annual address, during which he said that good roads were more important than national expansion. The legislature, in his opinion, should enact a law providing for the appointment of a non-partisan state highway commission, to be independent of all other state departments. A law should be enacted also requiring poil taxes to be paid in money, and all road improvements should be made by contract.

and all road improvements should be made by contract.

A brief night session of the convention was held for the purpose of glying President Moore an opportunity to announce his committees. The committee on interstate organization consists of Charles C. Bell, Boonville; D. T. Sullivan, Chicago; W. S. Slaughter, Louisville; Charles W. Cook, Fort Wayne; R. W. Richardson, Omaha: Robert C. Kerens, Los Angeles; Major M. Meigs, Keokuk, President Moore afterwards was added to the committee.

The committees will submit their reports at the morning session to-morrow.

DEWEY SOON TO BE FIRST. Will Be Ranking Rear Admiral on Retirement of Admiral Bunce

Next Month. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, recently detached from command of the Pacific station, was placed on the retired list to-day on account of age. The vacancy thus created in the highest grade of the navy will be filled by the promotion of Commodore H. L. Howison, now commandant at the Boston navy yard.

Captain H. E. Picking will be advanced

to the grade of commodore, and other pro-tions will be made all along the line. The haval orders to-day contain announcement of the retirement of Rear Admiral Francis N. Bunce on the 25th prox. Admiral Bunce is commandant of the New York navy yard, generally regarded as the most important shore command in the navy. Bear Admiral shore command in the navy. Rear Admiral George Dewey will be the ranking officer ne navy upon the retirement of Admiral ce next month. It is understood the president will recommend to congress the creating of the office of admiral or vice admiral for the special benefit of Admiral Dewey, Commander J. W. Philip, now in temporary command of the North Atlantic station, is mentioned as likely to receive the assignment to either the command o the assignment to either the command the New York navy yard or the Boston

A NEW COALING STATION.

Great Britain Said to Have Leased Us an Island in Babel-Mandeb Straits.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Vienna corre-spondent of the Daily Chronicle says it is semi-officially announced there that nego-tiations are on foot between Great Britain and the United States with a view of leasing to the latter a coaling station in the straits of Bab-El-Mandeb, the straits unit-With this object in view, the island of So-cotra, in the Indian ocean, 120 miles east of Cape Guarden, the eastern extremity of Africa, is to be leased to the United States, who will undertake to erect a lighthouse east and west of the island, which must not be fortified.

It is further stipulated, the correspond

not be fortified.

It is further stipulated, the correspondent says, that only warships are to be allowed to coal there, so as not to injure the English coal trade at Aden and on Perim island.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to the dispatch from its Vienna correspondent regarding the proposed lease of the island of Socotra to the United States, says:

of the Island of Sected deal for America "We are doing a great deal for America and everybody is glad of it. Naturally, we hope she is going to do something for us."

MAN DIES OF LUMPY JAW. Government Cattle Inspector at Chicago Stock Yards a Victim of

Actinomycosis. CHICAGO, Nov. 22.-George Grafton, wh lied Surday in this city, and whose funeral was held to-day at St. Joseph, Mich., suc cumbed in all probability to the cattle disease, actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw, Grafton was a government inspector of cattle and meats at the stock yards, and during eight meats at the stock yards, and during eight years of service had prevented the slaughter for food of hundreds of affilicted animals. For four months Inspector Grafton suffered, and the symptoms were those of actinomycosis. Of the two doctors who chiefly attended him, Dr. E. M. Hill thinks that the disease might have been a maligiant growth, while Dr. J. Nevins inclines to the lumpy jaw theory. They agree that the growth may have been complicated with the animal allment.

TO FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST. Union Company Said to Hold an Op

tion on Old Liggett & Myers' Plant.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.-It was ported on the local tobacco breaks to-day that the Union Tobacco Company, recently incorporated in New York, presumably to incorporated in New York, presumably to compete with the American Tobacco Company, or the new Continental Tobacco Company, was about to show its intention of beginning active operations, and as a first step in this direction had secured an option on the property of Liggett & Myers, in St. Louis, vacated by that concern not long ago for its new plant.

ON TRIAL FOR VOTING. bout a Score of Reformed Presby terians Accused of Exercising

Their Suffrage Rights. NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 22.-The New York presbytery of the Reformed Presby erian church is in session here for the purpose of trying about a score of members idential election of 1896, in violation of the church law which prohibits voting. The sessions last night and this morning were ecupied with argument, sometimes heated, oncerning the admission of evidence.

Orders an Orphanage Closed.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Nov. 22.—The sultan has ordered the closing of an orphanage at Boltung, which shelters sixty home-lees victims of the Armenian troubles. The institution is admirably managed by American missionaries, being chiefly supported by British charity. Mr. Oscar Strauss, the United States minister, and Sir Nicholas O Connor, the British ambassador, are both intermediate. intervening energetically. Kansas City Arrivals in New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- (Special.) Kan-

ity arrivals: Fraser, Gilsey-J. D. Whelpley, Hoffman-J. B. Colton, Grand-Mrs. E. Dunscomb, Mrs. M. Fos-

Kansas: Union Square-T. Best. Astor-Mr. and Mrs. C. Denta.

Twenty Carloads of Glycerine. CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—To-day two members of the firm of Mural Bros. & Co., to-bacco manufacturers. Kioto, Japan, bought of a Cincinnati manufacturer twenty carloads of glycerine for \$50,000. They report that they have purchased in various places in the United States a million pounds of leaf tobacco.

Forest Hill cemetery has the largest and most costly receiving vault in the West. It has eighty catacombs and is especially intended for use in zero weather.

TESTIFIES BEFORE WAR INVESTI-GATING COMMITTEE.

HAS MUCH FAULT TO FIND

SAYS THERE WAS THE GREATEST CONFUSION AT TAMPA.

shortage of Food and Medical Supplies at Santiago, Due to Luck of Transportation, Bad System and Lack of Experience.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.-The war investigating committee to-day decided that it would not visit Montauk Point, the site of Camp Wikoff, in a body, but would send a committee to prepare a report.

Colonel A. S. Kimball, the assistant quartermaster general of the United States ermy, stationed in this city, testified. He said that all the contracts for supplies were let to the lowest bidder, after proper notification and advertisement. "Were there any exceptions to the rule

to award contracts to the lowest bidder?" asked General Beaver. "In cases of bids made upon article where there was no standard the lowest responsible bidder was always accepted."

"I never knew of any money or influence being used in the matter of awarding contracts. My records show that from May 2 to June 17 my office expended \$4,607,900 for clothing and camp garrison equip-

Colonel Kimball told of the purchase and hire of transports in this city. He ex-plained that he had obtained a list from the owners of all the ships that should be purchased or chartered, and had submitted the list to Washington. "When a middleman or broker came to my office, I igored him entirely. I dealt only with principals." "Was the price paid for the charter of those ships fair and reasonable?" asked Dr. Conner.

"Yes, I think so, generally," replied Colonel Kimball, "but when ships were wanted badly they were hard to get. In the case of the Clyde and Mallory lines, for instance, when the government offered the usual price, the companies said they could not spare the ships unless double that price were paid. The ships were needed and the government paid the price asked." Rev. Mr. Henry B. Bryan, of the Garden City cathedral, presented himself to speak of the manner in which the soldiers dying in hospitals were buried. Mr. Bryan went to Camp Wikoff on September 2, He said the publication of a statement by Major Brown that all the bodies were lecently buried had induced him to come forward to testify.

"In his public statement," said Mr. Bry-an, "Major Brown said there was no truth transportation in the report that the bodies were not decently buried, that every body was embalmed and decently clothed in a new uniform; that a bottle containing his name and all the information obtainable about him was buried in his coffin, and that a cross marked every grave. I believe Major Brown gave orders and issued the clothe his orders were not carried out. I know personally of twenty bodies that were not buried as Major Brown says they were, and I wonder what became of the clothnd money paid for the embalming. "I do not question Major Brown in any way. He had not time to see that his orders were carried out. Coughlin and Kohler, who

wore Bellevue hospital badges, were in charge of the burial of the dead. "My duties led me by the morgue every day, and I stopped in to see who had died during the night. I saw the naked bodies the name of the man and his regiment were written on the lid of the coffin. Of course, the damp earth quickly obliterated those marks and no further records were kept. Sometimes the body was buried in night shirt, but they never took the trouble

"It was grossly indecent. At the morgue, the attendants sat on the coffins with the bodies in them and chewed and smoked and told indecent stories. I rebuked them once but they were Bowery toughs, and it is to talk to them" "Did you complain to anyone?" asked

General Beaver. "Not until I read Major Brown's state ment. I thought it was according to the regulations, to bury the dead naked "Do you know who was responsible for the conditions you found?"

"No: I understand that a Mrs. Roch ling paid Coughlin and Kohler to go to camp and take charge of the morgue there. An autopsy was made on the body of Barney Trio and organs removed were left lying about until the attendants tied them up in a towel and threw them Colonel Thecdore Roosevelt took the

stand, and in reply to a request from General Wilson told of the equipment and mustering of the First volunteer cavalry, known as the rough riders. "When we reached Tampa," Colone

Roosevelt said, "there was a condition of utter confusion. We were dumped outside, a mile away from our camp. No one knew where the camp was. There was no one to tell us where to go or what to do. After waiting twenty-four hours, I took the law into my own hands and bought food for the men and horses. Later, when we found our camp, we were all right." "Were you reimbursed for your outlay?" "I never asked it. It was a personal

matter, entirely." Colonel Roosevelt said a great condition of confusion existed at Tampa. Nobody seemed to know anything and no arrangements were evident as to what transports were to be used. His own regiment was assigned to the Yucatan.

Incidentally, he heard that the Seventyfirst New York volunteers and Seventh infantry were also assigned to the Yucatan. As soon as he heard that, he hurried on board with the rough riders and took possession of the ship and held it against other regiments. His men had decided to get to Cuba and got there.

"Do you attribute all the confusion," asked General Wilson, "to lack of intelligence on the part of the men in charge or to the natural overcrowding of work? was only a lieutenant colonel, and could not know whose fault it was." Replying to other questions Colonel Roosevelt said the food was ample, and,

with the exception of the canned roast Colonel Roosevelt told of the voyage to Cuba, and of the disembarkation of the regiment at Daiquirl. His regiment was one of the first to land. Captain Shaw, who was associated with Colonel Roosevelt in the navy department, sent a Cuban pilot on board the Yucatan and he took the regiment at Dajouiri. His regiment was

transport a mile and a haif nearer the shore than other ships. There was a great scarcity of material for landing men and

Colonel Roosevelt, still replying to questions, told in detail of the march of his regiment to its first camping place.
"After supper," he continued, "Coloner
Wood told us that we were to start the
next morning to take the Spaniards. The next morning's march was a hard one, es-pecially for the men. There were no opportunities for flankers. It was so hot that about 100 men dropped out for a rest, and when the first Spanish outpost was discovered Colonel Wood ordered silence, and I was sent to the right to deploy with the

right wing.
"When the Spaniards began firing, I did not know what was up. It was my first experience. They were using smokeless powder, and I could not see where they

Colonel Roosevelt glossed over the futher details of fighting. He paid a warm tribute to the gallantry of Assistant Surgeon James W. Church, a former Princeton football player, who, he said, more than once ran to the firing line and carried wounded men on his back to the division hospital. Colonel Roosevelt then told how the regiment camped for the night.

Asked about the rations, he said: "We had the regulation rations of salt pork, hard tack, coffee and sugar, but the men wanted vegetables, and I wanted to get them for them. I took forty men, the officers' horses, to Siboney, and tried to buy them. The department refused to sell me beans and tomatoes, unless I could certify that they were for the officers' consumption. I stretched my conscience as for as I could and then boarded a transport and purchased about 500 pounds of beans. The change did the men good. It was too hot to eat nothing but the regular rations."

Replying to questions, Colonel Roosevelt said other regiments at the front had suffered from lack of supplies. One man of he First Illinois regiment visited the rough riders' camp and offered \$7 for seven hard-tacks. Two hundred men of the regiment came to the rough riders' camp and ate the broken hardtack. The rough riders had enough to eat, but it was the result of individual expenditure. There was a great scarcity of all medical supplies at the front, except quinine and calomel, and a great lack of surgeons and hospital stew-

General Daniel Sickles and Admiral Er ben, of the navy, sent in their cards, while Colonel Roosevelt was testifying. They were invited in by the commission In reference to Camp Wikoff, Colonel

for the first few days after the arrival of the troops. "During these days," he continued, "I do not think our men were treated as well as they should have been so near home,

but after that there was nothing that I could find fault with. I thought our brigade was admirably treated, and our sick admirably cared for. The record was badly kept at the hospital, but as our regi-mental records were also badly kept, I don't care to complain about it. course, I can only speak for the experience of my own regiment.' "Why was there a scarcity of medical supplies in Cuba?" asked Dr. Connor.

"I do not know. I heard there was plenty on the ships. There was a lamentable need of ambulances. I think we could have done better with fewer men and more Were the privations greater than you

expected?" "I did not expect anything. I went to take things as they came. I think that nearly all the privations there might have been avoided if the transportation facili-

ties had been better arranged." "Have you anything you can suggest to us for the future?" asked General Wilson. "I believe all the difficulties we met with would be obviated in the future if the national guard were trained as are the armles of foreign countries. Give long marches. Let them mass at San Antonio and move to Galveston or some other place. March them to a port and embark them be trained. Each year let the army in peace be put through the experience it

must meet in time of war." sald ex-Governor Woodbury, 'you think that to the inexperience of the officers were due most of the discomforts

suffered? "I think the trouble was due to the system even more than to any individual instance of inexperience. The lack of ad-

equate transportation was the greatest Colonel Roosevelt referred the commission to his official report for any further particulars that it might desire of his peronal experience during the campaign.
The commission then adjourned.

SUE FOR \$1,875,000. St. Louis Parties Want Enormone Damages for Being Frozen Out

of Wire Trust. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.-Late this afternoon Gerrit H. Tenbrook, a prominent attorney of this city, filed suit in the circuit court against John W. Gates, of Chicago, and Elbert H. Gary, for \$1,875,000 damages. Attorney Tenbrook also represents his ssociates, D. R. Wolfe, George Cook, B S. Cook, J. G. Lada and J. H. Parks, of St Louis. In the petition it is set forth that all the parties named had organized a company to buy manufactories of wire rod, barb wire and wire natis and deposit the profits of their operation with J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, who would divide the profits equally between the plaintiffs and defendants.

The petition states that when this organization of the profits of the completed the defendants.

ization was about completed the defend-ants formed a company of their own and carried out the original scheme, shutting out the plaintiffs, who now sue for alleged damages.

WOULDN'T HAVE IT SO. Proposed Birthday Audience of China's Dowager Empress Has Been Abandoned.

PEKING, Nov. 22.-The projected birthday audience by the dowager empress to the ladies of the diplomatic corps has fallen through, owing to the difficulties raised by the Chinese in regard to ceremonial mat-The ministers of the foreign powers insisted that foreign interpreters should accompany the European ladies. To this the

Chinese objected.

The health of the emperor of China is said to be again causing grave anxiety to those about him. He is described as being unable to walk unassisted, and it is believed in well informed circles that the end

RRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

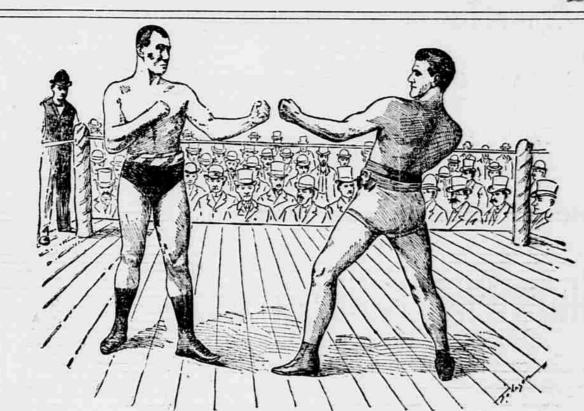
The postoffice at Skelton, Green county, Mo., has been discontinued; mail to Plano Charles Mehde, for years a well known tailor of Fort Scott, Kas., committed sui-cide there yesterday.

cide there yesterday.

A postoffice has been established at Jay,
Leavenworth county, Kas., and George
Blair appointed postmaster.

The contract for carrying the United
States mail from Zybra to Waukomis, O.
T., has been awarded to F. C. Smith, of
Washington, D. C.

J. M. Baldwin Stewart, professor of psy-



AS THEY LOOKED IN THE FIRST ROUND.

GETS DECISION OVER CORBETT IN NINTH ON A FOUL.

HE HAD ALL THE BEST OF IT

PUT UP A FAR BETTER FIGHT THAN HE EVER DID BEFORE.

CORBETT ON THE DEFENSIVE

FOUL CONSISTED IN CORBETT'S SEC-OND ENTERING THE RING.

Referee Kelley Thought the Foul Was Intentional and Called All Bets Off-Great Crowd Was in Attendance-Fight by Rounds-Preliminary Contests.

bett fight, which was witnessed by the largest and most representative gathering graceful flasco to-night at the Lenox Athletic Club. Corbett had all the worst of the encounter when one of his seconds. "Connie" McVey, jumped into the ring, appealing to the referee, thus violating the rules and the referee "Honest John" Kelley, had no alternative but to disqualify Corbett and award the bout to Sharkey. McVey's interference was absolutely inexcusable, and the referee, believing that there was a "job" in McVey's action, took it upon himself to declare all bets off. Be-

fore Kelley did so, however, many of those such interference on Kelley's part and prothe bets off. However, the referee's word went with the majority of the spectators



THOMAS SHARKEY. Who Won From Corbett on a Foul.

nost interesting fight. For weeks both Corbett and Sharkey had trained faithfully and carefully for the contest and when they stripped they both showed to be in good condition. Sharkey was very confident of success, and the manner in which he acquitted himself in the ring that his confidence was founded on good grounds. Those who believed that Sharkey the other hand, Corbett hit the sailor in astonishing from the very beginning, and ries of jabs for his action. from the first it was evident that he held

Sharkey Much the Better Man.

In the second round there were wild yells from the admirers of the Irishman when he floored Corbett with a right swing on the head, preceded with a pow-erful blow on the body. Sharkey's rushes were successful invariably and Jim's leg work was tested to its utmost in trying to evade the aggressive sailor pugilist. That Sharkey has improved wonderfully goes blows. saying, and, on the other hand. without Orleans is beyond question. At no time his left, landing, but Sharkey was right had the Californian the upper hand of his after him like a whirlwind. Tom started | tention of the onlookers to the fact that the

younger and more stordy rival. Sharkey

Sharkey held a decided advantage. In the ninth round, which was so productive of shade the better of it. There were cries disappointments and unlooked for inci-dents, Corbett seemed to be stronger than in a breakaway which the referee had not ing under Sharkey's onslaughts. It was mixup. two to one on Sharkey after the second Round round and had not McVey acted as he did there is very little doubt that Sharkey would have won handlily. Some of the most prominent bankers, brokers, lawyers, sdectors and business men in this and other cities were present during the mill, and not one of them could see any reason for interference by McVey.

Looks Like a Laydown.

The general belief is that McVey acted over left and right on head and body, ocfrom some unexplained motive, and some persons said that he jumped into the ring to prevent Corbett going under. When Me-Vey first put his leg through the ropes the referee evidently did not or would not look in that direction, but continued to pay close attention to the fighters who were landing a left chop on the neck. They mixing it up in the center of the ring. In- clinched frequently and the referee was spector McLaughlin caught hold of Mc- kept busy separating them. Tom tried a

When the big Californian realized what ly. Jim hooked his right hard on Tom's had occurred ne was furious with passion and rushed at McVey. Had he caught the erated and went back at his man hammer would have done in his frenzy, but the police were on hand and rushed between the men, thus avoiding a scene which would of sporting men that ever congregated to have added to the disgraceful exhibition. see a ring contest, ended in a most dis- Just what effect the untimely incident will have on boxing in this vicinity in the future cannot well be gauged, but that it will injure pugilism in this city is beyond ques-

> A close estimate placed the attendance tonight at 9,000, and it is now learned that the receipts exceeded \$45,000

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS. Sailor Boy Had the Best of It Fre the Start Until the Decisive

Round. Round 1-The men fiddled for several sec onds and Jim made a left lead for the who had bet on Corbett, and they were head. Tom responded with left and right legion, appealed to the referee to take such in the same spot. Corbett led again. Tom action, while Sharkeyites shouted against responded with a left swing for the head, which landed. Sharkey ripped in left and tested that he had no authority to declare right for the body with some effect. He kept forcing Jim into the various corners. punching with right and left on the body which seemed to be his objective point. Jim feinted and tried to draw his m Sharkey was always ready with his left jab and right swing which invariably land-ed on the body. Corbett failed to show any of the great cleverness with which he has been credited. The rounded ended with Sharkey at his man.

Round 2-Corbett, with his left, landed lightly. Jim kept trying to push his left into Tom's face and the sailor would come eight back with a swing on the body, He was inclined to be a trifle wild and was frequently cautioned by O'Rourke, his chief second. Tom put out a straight right on Jim's nose which seemed to bring the od to that member. Sharkey put in a right-hand smash on the jaw which sent Corbett down. He attempted to repeat the dose, but was foiled, as Jim clinched. The round closed with Tom all over his man.

Round 3-Corbett led with his right for the body, landing, Sharkey responded in kind. Jim reached the body several times, but Tom came right back with lefts for and consequently all money paid on wagers him. Sharkey whipped over a tremenmade will be refunded. It was an unfor- ous right-hand smash on the jaw. The tunate ending to what promised to be a sailor's leads were ineffective, his counters being the blows which cut the figure, durate and stopped it. Meanwhile Corbett kept jabbing lightly for the and Sharkey came right back at him with

Round 4-The sailor was right after his man and essayed lefts and rights for the head, landing each time. Corbett clinched while the fight lasted, showed very plainty and acted entirely on the defensive. Corbett led left for the head, landing on the neck, and Sharkey sent back a hard right on the body. Corbett began then to do could not fight fairly changed their opinion some punching and jabbed his man at will after the bout had gone one round. On but at long range, but Tom always had a counter ready. Corbett repeatedly led his left and damaged Sharkey's face con the body rather low and Sharkey protested siderably. The sailor chased his opponent Sharkey's quickness and aggression was into the latter's corner and received a se-

Round 5-Corbett started right off with a left jab on the face and was apparently attempting to fool with his man. Sharkey however, was not in a playful mood, and brought his right hand over with force enough to make Jim wince. Jim hooked his left rather low on Tom's body and lifted Sharkey off his feet with his shou der. Corbett appeared a trifle weary and his blows lacked steam, whereas was a world of force behind Sharkey's

Round 6-Corbett led for the head with

in to mix it up and whipped in some corkis a fighter and a clever one at that, and ers on the body. Corbett retaliated with his work to-night stamps him beyond all like light jabs on the face and fairly forcedoubt as being second only to Fitzsim- ful blows on the body. Midway through From the second to the eighth round both exchanging lefts and rights on the inci- of "Foul, foul" when Corbett hit his man at any time during the fight, but it was called. The men were clinched at the evident that he was slowly but surely fad-

Round 7-Sharkey ran across the ring ind planted left and right on the head. Corbett clinching. Corbett acted on the defensive and seemed unable to withstand Sharkey's rushes. The latter whipped in a beautiful left book on the wind and followed it up with a right on the jaw. The sailor kept doing all the work and was always ready to mix it up on the slightest provocation. He aiternately threw casionally charging to left hooks on the wind, which were slowly but surely attending to Corbett's case.

fight so far. The pace was terrific. Round 8-Sharkey was first to lead, spector McLaughlin caught hold of Mc-Vey to pull him out again, but the latter was evidently more than auxious that Kelley should see him. In this he was and cessful, but not until half the people in the house had yelled repeatedly to Kelley to disqualify Corbett.

When the blg Californian realized what ty. Jim hooked his right hard on Tom's

> and tongs. Round 9-Corbett landed with his left. Tom went right back at the same moment. Clinches were frequent and the men refused to break together. Corbett struck sailor appealed to the referee. Corbett shoved Tom from him and said, "Oh, you go away." The men were in the center of the ring, mixing it up in the liviliest manner, O'Rourke calling to Tom not to mind Corbett's low hitting. Just at this moment, for some unaccountable reason. McVey, one of Corbett's seconds, jumped through the ropes, protesting that 8 ev had done something wrong to Corbett. ropes Police Inspector McLaughlin grabbed yelled, "Foul, foul!" "Corbett loses, Look

Referee Kelley seemed to pay no attention to the matter, but kept the fighters, who continued their aggressive work. McVey tried to pull away from the inspector, while the spectators kept yelling at the referee, who separated the fighters and ordered them to their corners. Corbett seemed not to

at his second in the ring."



"HONEST JOHN" KELLY.

understand why the referee should interfere, and protested, but Kelley was obpectators stood up and yelled that bets hould be declared off, as they believed McVey committed the breach of ring rules remeditatedly.

It looked for a while as if a riot would nsue, but as soon as the referee declared Sharkey the winner on the techniality he announced all bets off, as Mc-Vey's action was undoubtedly prearranged. soon as this announcement was made the spectators resumed their seats and awaited the departure of the men from

WHEN THE MEN APPEARED. Sharkey Was Fifteen Minutes Ahead

of Corbett and the Crowd Was Unensy at Jim's Delay. Sharkey was the first to enter the ring. The sailor made his appearance at 10 cm He was attired in a light blue dressing gown, under which he had an American flag wound around his waist for a belt. was accompanied by his manager, Tom O'Rourke, John T. Dougherty, George Deacon, Bob Armstrong and Jack Reid, who

Professor Jimmy De Forest held the watch for the Irishman. Sharkey never looked better in his life, and said he weighed 178 pounds. He was very confident and showed no sign of nervou

acted as his seconds.

Announcer Charley Harvey called the at-